

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[No. 53 OF VOL. VIII.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

[Whole No. 786]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1800.

[12 CENTS SINGLE.]

To the Printer of the Virginia Argus.
S I R,

HAVING seen an extract from your paper in the Petersburg Intelligencer, entitled, "Negro Stealing," in which I and myself are named; and seeing the purchase of Black People, where a man comes fairly and legally by them, as sufficiently derogatory, without the annexed infamy of stealing them. I beg leave to state a few facts in reply to your publication.—You mention that "when Mr. Dyew brings home a human cargo, he does not expose the people near a town: He pushes his boat or sloop into a creek that runs from his corn plantation to James River. There his customers from North Carolina resort, and bargain with him in privacy and security." Strange assertions! wonderful lies! In lieu of my running my people up a creek, to avoid landing them near a town, I do pointedly assert that I never landed a negro at any other place in the whole course of my speculation, except in a town, and that in the most public manner. And for an impartial truth on this subject, I appeal to the citizens of Smithfield. And I hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars, to any person who can prove that I ever landed a single negro brought from the northward, except in a town, and that in a public manner. And as to my boat running up a creek leading to my plantation, &c. this also a most palpable falacy—for the nearest navigation to my plantation is that at Smithfield, which is fix and twenty miles. But the most important accusation against me is that of my own confession to my acquaintance, "That all the slaves I bring here are free—so you must have none of them." Strange hypothesis, that the same negroes should be all slaves and all free. But the meaning of the publication I suppose, was that all the negroes brought by me from the northward, were free; and that I had in an inhuman, under-handed manner, stolen them. That such was the meaning of the piece, or the idea it intended to convey, I have no doubt, from the title of the address, "Negro Stealing." Now I appeal in the first instance to an impartial public, if it be possible that such a declaration could have been made by me. And I must, moreover, call on the candor of a disinterested public to decide, if it be possible for any individual to go to the northward, (for instance, to the town of Baltimore) there steal a cargo of free people, bring them to this state, publicly land, and publicly sell them, then return to the same place, pursue the same conduct for two or three years, and no fur be made? Such then is the improbability of this accusation against me; because the publication states that I have frequently brought large cargoes from the northward, and by my own confession they are all free.—But the fact is, the informer of this anecdote (if any) is an infamous liar, and defying falsehood. And I call upon the magistrate for the name of his informant, to enable me the more fully to expose calumny and falsehood. For I declare to the world I have never borrowed such a sum as 500 dollars of any person, who even mentioned negroes, much less was I solicited to furnish negroes in payment. I recollect on a certain occasion to have been favored by an acquaintance with 1000 dollars, and that at the time of my receiving this money, the lender mentioned he should be glad to get a lad or two. My reply was, that it would be out of my power to supply him, because the slaves which I brought from the northward, if sold to remain in this state, were, by an act of our assembly, entitled to their freedom after twelve months residence. Thus, I trust it appears I acted with propriety as to my acquaintance, who might have been ignorant, as to the act of assembly, and with prudence in avoiding a violation of our act of assembly, which was intended to prevent an increase of negroes in this commonwealth.

B. DREW.
Southampton, Oct. 6, 1800.

Gilliat & Kirby,
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR
FALL SUPPLIES
CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF
FANCY AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS.
Also, a very extensive assortment of
WOOLENS,
Which they offer for sale on their usual terms.
(1m) September 25, 1800.

Bound Almanacks
FOR 1801.
For sale at this Printing-Office.

The subscriber wishes to sell his
HOUSE & LOTS,
IN THIS CITY.
—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within seven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Welham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 500 acres of the tract is wood land.—Possession of both places may be had immediately, reserving the privilege of securing and removing the crops at present on the plantation.—For terms apply to

John Pendleton.
Richmond, July 21, 1800.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Junr.
And to be had, wholesale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;

THE VIRGINIA
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1801.

The Astronomical part by
ISAAC BRIGGS.
Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia
September 18, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling, Esq. of Buckingham county, deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of best James river

Low Grounds,
In Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt, with the adjoining High Land, and a most valuable Mill seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Also, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 320, and the other of 280 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,
On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherst land will be shown by my verifier on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber, for which one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.
Buckingham county, }
10th July, 1800. (t f)

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received that some contagious distempers exist at Norfolk, which without due precaution may be communicated to other parts of this commonwealth, and it being the duty of the Executive to prevent the spreading of the said distempers, by causing the laws made and provided for that purpose to be faithfully executed, I have therefore thought fit with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this Proclamation, injoining all vessels coming from the said port of Norfolk, and all other vessels coming from said port to any other port within this commonwealth, to perform Quarantine at the places heretofore designated for such ports respectively, for the term of fifteen days, to be computed from the times they severally sailed from the said port of Norfolk. It is further ordered, that all captains and masters of vessels coming from said port of Norfolk, to any other port of this commonwealth, are required to comply with this injunction, otherwise they will expose themselves to the penalties indicated by the law in case of disobedience. And I do hereby call on the Superintendents of Quarantine at the said several ports, to be vigilant and active in the discharge of their duty, observing that due examination be made of all vessels about to enter their respective ports, to ascertain whence they came, and that they cause those coming from Norfolk to be forthwith confined to the station appointed for the port to which they are bound, and also see that the quarantine above enjoined be strictly and faithfully performed, in all other respects according to law.

Given under my hand, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty-third day of August, 1800, one thousand eight hundred, and of the Commonwealth the twenty fifth.

James Monroe.

To be Sold,
A well Finished Three Story
HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abraham.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill,
Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. (t)

Bail & Delivery Bonds
For sale at this Printing-Office.

I OFFER FOR SALE,
MY PROPERTY

In this city, (as describable as any therein) situated on the brow of the Hill, between the Governor's and Col. Mayo's.

James Strange.
Richmond, October 6, 1800.

THE NEW-KENT
Jockey Club Races

Will commence Thursday the 30th of this month, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weights agreeable to the rules of the late Bowling-Green Jockey Club; first day four miles heats. By order of the Club.

Thos. Wilkinson, Sec'y.
New-Kent Courthouse,
Oct. 10, 1800. }

In pursuance of a deed of trust,
WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday the 28th inst. at Capt James Dowell's Store, in the second Fork of Hanover county,

One Negro Man,

Named NATION, the property of Robert Potter, of said county, to satisfy sundry debts against said Potter, as therein cited.

Garland Abbott.
Thomas Trevilian.
Hanover, 17th October, 1800. 3/4

Afforded sales of Cloths,
Striped & roie Blankets by the bale,
Kendal Cottons, ditto
Blue & green Halfthicks, ditto
Womens' Shoes by the trunk,
Green Coffee in bags,
Tea by the chest,
Madeira Wine by the pipe,
FOR SALE, BY

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.
Richmond, Sept. 29, 1800. 4/10

Wm Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR
Fall Assortment,

Which they will dispose of on their usual terms.
(6w) October 4th, 1800.

Notice.

In consequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartner-ship of

CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON
IS DISSOLVED.

All persons indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their accounts; and those having claims against it will please exhibit them to the subscriber for settlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.
Carterville, August 15, 1800 (f)

Indian Meal, Ho-
many & Bran,

Are kept for Sale at the Lumber-
house formerly owned by Thomas an Ebenezer Mauls, near the canal bridge leading to the Ferry-Market, where Corn will be received in exchange for Meal or Ho-many at the usual rate of grinding.
Richmond, October 7, 1800. W

TO MILLERS.

An Excellent Assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,
and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber,

Joseph Darnstadt.
January 1, 1800. (t)

CASH GIVEN FOR

Wheat & Tobacco,

BY (2's)
BARTLETT STILL.

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED
(AMERICAN) EDITION OF
FENNING'S

Universal Spelling Book

NEWBURG, October 6.

Bones of the Mammoth, or some other wonderful animal long since extinct.

Of these bones, taken from the bottom of a mast-pit, on a farm of Mr. Maßen, in the county of Ulster, about 14 miles from this village, I expected to have been furnished with a scientific description, as many gentlemen of science were resorting to the place; but no communication on that subject has been received.—And now, after having repaired to the place, and viewed them myself, I am led to believe that this omission has been occasioned by the astonishment excited in the minds of the beholders; as I find these huge bones irresistibly force upon us by the power of associating ideas, a representation of an animal, a monster so vastly disproportionate to every creature or subject on which we have been accustomed to exercise our intellectual powers, as to induce a momentary suspension of every animal faculty but admiration and wonder. In this situation we feel a conscious inadequacy for the task of description, while an involuntary languor and reluctance repel every effort for its accomplishment.

Such was the first or immediate effect which I experienced. Bones of the same species of animals, taken from different mast-pits, I have occasionally seen; but such a huge pile had never before arrested my attention.

It was therefore with difficulty I could reconcile myself to the undertaking of giving the public a description of them through the medium of this paper—but having taken the dimensions of the most remarkable, I concluded finally to let them appear, together with some observations which the occasion suggested respecting the nature and size of this animal, which at some remote period must have constituted a prodigy—a living mountain.

The head.—Unfortunately there is not a sufficiency of this part of the skeleton got out of the pit to lead to a discovery of its size or shape with any degree of accuracy. Of the proper bones of the head there are very few. This bulky mass I found was mostly made up of the *ossa maxillaria superiora* or bones of the upper jaw, and these are broken off so as not to admit of a satisfactory conclusion respecting their shape. They appear, however, to have contained but two grinders on each side, one occupying a space of 7 by 4 inches upon the axis of the bone; and the other 4 inches square.

The teeth converge towards the throat, and diverge as they approach the anterior part of the jaw. About two inches forward of them the jaw is broken off, but the intermediate space does not exhibit any appearance of having been ever occupied by a tooth. Probably like some of the carnivorous species there has been a space unfurnished with teeth between the grinders and *dentes canini*.

It appears also, when these bones are put in their natural position, that moving thence of the fore-arm, by extension, will throw them laterally and obliquely from the body; and but very little forward, and the contrary motion brings the fore arm towards the trunk.

I would not be understood as having formed an opinion, that this animal, like the human species, did usually walk erect, but I believe he was capable of occasional progressive motion in that posture. In that position he must have made a fearful figure. His head extended to the summit of an ordinary tree; he could seize his prey it sheltered among its branches—and when he had occasion to examine a tree for *canaband* articles, which exceeded him in length, no doubt he had it in his power to make her *de-100*, by applying the force of his mally fore-legs or arms.

The thigh bones I did not see; one of them is found, but I have not heard what are its dimensions.

The *fernum* or breast bone, is not found. The *clavicula*, or collar bones, are upwards of 20 inches in length; of course they, with the intervening *fernum*, or breast bone, must have occupied a space between the shoulders of nearly five feet.

The *ossa ilium*, or haunch bones, including a part of the *ischium*, are three feet ten inches in length, and nearly the same in breadth. These, together with the rest of the *ossa innominata*, have lost considerable from their bulk and solidity, and as the *os frustum* is not found, it is with difficulty they can be placed in any tolerable order of arrangement, so as to ascertain the dimensions of the *pelvis*: but from the attempts I made, it appeared that at its brim from one haunch bone to the other, it had been near 7 feet.

Of the ribs that are found there is none of the superior but are broken or mouldered at one or other of their extremities. There is a piece of one, however, which is three feet eight inches in length. Their shape is an inversion of the usual order in which we

find them in other animals, being widest from the internal to the external side, having been placed like a frythe of four inches in breadth, with its heel to the back bone, and the point at the breast bone; but these ribs have no edge, but being about two inches thick on their internal and external sides.

Some of the vertebrae are 11 inches wide, including the *traverse process*, which are short and nearly the same from the internal to the external part of the spine; and the *foramina*, for the passage of the spinal marrow, is nearly five inches by four in diameter, and some of the *spinal processes* are between 15 and 18 inches long.

There is a part of the *os sphenoides* in which we see a small portion of the bed of the brain, likewise a part of the *os ethmoides* in which we discover the *sarmina* or holes for the passage of olfactory nerves, &c. On each side of the ethmoidal bone is a section of a very large foramen extending from the *os sphenoides* forward and downward, forming an acute angle with the anterior part of the axis of the maxillary bones. A great proportion of the bones forming these foramina are missing, but those remaining are sufficient to determine its diameter, which is nearly nine inches.—Thence, I am persuaded afforded a bed, possib e socket for the tuffs or horns, one of which, or a part of it, is found, and its size corresponds with that of the foramen measuring 20 inches round and its external coat or lamella, is separated from it by the violent means used in bringing it from the pit. This piece of ulk or horn, is about 4 feet in length, is almost cylindrical; its diameter being nearly the same at either extremity. What was its length when entire, cannot be ascertained, but I am of opinion it may have been nine or ten feet. Its texture is exceeding fine and compact, and the strata have no intervening porous lacerities. The lower art friable and resembles calcined Haris horn; but that it was a tusk, and not a horn, I am nevertheless inclined to believe; first, because there is not the least vestige or appearance, of any branch or branches having originated from it, as we generally find that horns of a firm or close texture are more or less branched. Secondly, it is not usual for a horn to be bedded in a socket as this appears to have been but to be protruded from the skull like an excrescence.

A part of the *ossa temporum* or temporal bones, are found, separated from the rest of the bone of the skull, and the *processus zygomaticus* adhering to them. These *processus* have given urgency to an opinion, that the creature had been furnished with an unusual number of horns. These being joined to the *processus ossa malarum*, from the *zygoma* or bridge. The arch or bridge thus formed is upward of 20 inches in length, and leaves a space of nine or ten inches between it and *ossa temporum* for the passage of the *carotidus m. facie*, &c.

The *scapula*, or shoulder blade, is three feet in length, and its base 18 inches at the superior, and three feet at the inferior edge. The *os humeri* is 3 feet 9 inches in length, and from its extremity condyle to the external part of the olecranon is 12 and a half inches diameter: and when the *radius* and *ulna* are put in their places of articulation with the *os humeri*, the joint at the elbow, measuring round the condyles, &c. constitutes a circumference of three feet nine inches.

The *radius* and *ulna* are essentially of a form similar to the bones known by those names in the human skeleton; and their articulation with the *os humeri*, is of the same kind of *gingymus* as anatomists described in this part of the human subject. It is plain likewise that this monster of the woods has been calculated for a similar rotatory motion of its arms or *fer legs* as we can command, or describe with our arms.—And if he was claw-footed, which is more than probable, we must admit that he was capable of handling a bear, wolf, or panther, with as little difficulty as either of these can manage a pig, and not a bone in their carcass, but his enormous grinders would pulverize in a moment and prepare them for deglutition.

Having given the above description of the bones of an animal, concerning which, we shall probably never acquire much knowledge, I will conclude in the words of the Shawnee, "The pines crashed beneath his feet, and the lake shrunk when he flaked his thigh."

FOR SALE,

At Samuel Pleasants' Printing-Office,

[By the Dozen or Single Copy]

THE COLUMBIAN

Spelling & Reading

BOOK:

OR

AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO

READING AND WRITING.

From the *Columbian Mirror*, printed at Alexandria.

To the Editor of the *Columbian Mirror*.

An extract from Dr. Beidoo's Essay on Pulmonary Consumption—London, 1799.

Happy, the physician, endeavours of English physicians promise a better era for humanity. An extract from Dr. Beidoo's Essay on Pulmonary Consumption—London, 1799.

The facts published by Dr. Darwin and others about the same period, (1785) so far overcame the apprehensions of a large portion of the faculty, as to induce them to prescribe Foxglove in Dropsy. As the period necessary for its exhibition in Dropsy is but short, its violent effects appeared less intolerable. But there could be no hope of healing ulcers of the lungs in so short a time; and the use of so formidable a remedy in consumption seemed either to be rejected by the common feelings of patient and physician, or else it was administered with a degree of timidity which could not fail to deprive it of its efficacy.

In this situation the use of the Foxglove in consumption remained, and the sick were left with relief, and without hope, till Dr. Drake, and Dr. Fowler, led by an enlightened view of cause and effect, seemed to have discovered what long had been the universal wish, but hardly, perhaps, the expectation. Dr. Drake proposed to himself two objects—He hoped that the Foxglove, by promoting absorption would prevent that hurtful change in the ulcerous discharge, which he, in common with Dr. Darwin, supposed to be produced by the contact of air. At the same time by powerfully retarding the action of the arterial system, the secretion of matter might be diminished or suspended. He doubted indeed whether by the cautious and continued use of Foxglove, he should be able to render these consequences sufficiently permanent to promote a cure. He had this satisfaction however to find in two instances, that the pulse could be lowered to forty strokes in a minute, and the depression continued till a complete and permanent cure was effected.

Dr. Fowler's attention was directed to the Foxglove, as a remedy likely to be useful in phthisis, by its almost uniform effect in rendering the action of the arteries more flow than natural, at the same time it seems to excite the absorbents. Diseased parts of the body may be removed by depriving them of all supply of blood, and even by diminishing, to a certain degree, the natural supply, while the absorbent vessels are left to act in full force. My friend hoped that this might be effected by the operation of Foxglove on the tubercles in the substance of the lungs; and, proceeding upon this idea, he has been successful in many cases of confirmed consumption, in some of which the patient seemed not to have many days to live.

In his letter to the author, many months ago, he expressed the fullest confidence that this treatment would generally succeed. Both these physicians thought and acted independently of one another. In cases of pulmonary disease, where the existence of tubercles was indicated by every symptom, and where they seemed ready to break out in open ulcers, I have fully verified their observations; and I daily see many patients in pulmonary consumption, advancing toward recovery with so firm a pace, that I hope, consumption will, henceforward, as regularly be cured by the Foxglove, as ague by peruvian bark. It is evident that no new cases need be suffered to advance beyond the first stage, and few into it.

I mean not to conceal that the Foxglove is a dangerous, which means only that it is a powerful medicine—I say nothing of the manner in which it should be administered, because no person unpractised in physic should attempt to administer it. I hope, however, that every reader of this treatise, will insist that it shall cautiously and perseveringly be administered to his consumptive friends. All other methods are comparatively frivolous—most methods absolute, by so. And I know from experience, that the Foxglove may be given with safety, to hectic and probably consumptive infants, a few months old.

JOHN SPENCE.

Dundee, July 9, 1800.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

Information to Merchants trading to the port of Cadiz—received yesterday by a gentleman in this city, from a respectable house of that place, by the last arrival, and communicated for publication in the Philadelphia Gazette.

COPY.

To his excellency Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Rear Admiral of the Blue, and Commander of his Britannic Majesty's forces before Cadiz.

CADIZ, 15th July, 1800.

We the undersigned, neutral confidant resident in this city, excited by that and which we owe to our fellow-citizens in the protection of their rights of neutrality do hereby (in conformity with a resolution adopted in our respective governments) take the liberty to represent to your excellency, that, in the blockade of this port, which took place in the year 1797, by his Britannic Majesty's fleet, under the command of the right honorable Earl St. Vincent, and lately renewed by the declaration of his excellency Lord Keith, permission was freely granted that those vessels with their cargoes, which appeared to be actually and bona fide neutral property, might sail from hence in every security, and we have uniformly furnished such vessels with certificates under our confidential seals, which have hitherto served the end of securing them from interruption.

We now learn that your excellency has given orders to the commanders of the several ships of your squadron, to capture and detain for adjudication all vessels, without distinction, that may attempt entering or sailing out of the ports of Cadiz, and San Lúcar, to the manifest and obvious prejudice of the trade and commerce of our respective nations, actually in peace and amity with Great Britain, which will be felt with aggravated force, in as much as the pretended injunction granted by Lord St. Vincent, might reasonably be supposed to exist, while it was not positively rescinded by the declaration of his excellency Lord Keith, which states the present blockade to be only a continuance of that which had taken place in the year 1797.

We find however, with infinite regret that in opposition to the system hitherto practised, almost all the neutral vessels that sailed from this port in the course of last month and present, have been captured and sent into British ports under such circumstances of rigorous procedure as inspires just motives of anxiety for the security of the several remaining vessels of our respective nations now in this bay, the major part of which entered in ballast, and the others with cargoes of neutral property, without making any force of this port to obstruct their entry.

May we, therefore request of your excellency that on due reflection of these circumstances which we expose in favor of the vessels now in ballast here, you will be pleased to say whether they will be suffered to proceed to their respective destinations with the cargoes they are now employed in taking on board, which consists actually of neutral property, the returns for consignments made hitherto excluding from any favorable concession you may make such vessels as have been duly notified not to enter these ports? or in case your excellency may not judge it convenient to favor this, our pretension, you will be so good as to say with what degree of security the vessels in question may proceed from hence in ballast, with salt or other ware.

With the view of obtaining your Excellency's sentiments in reply to these points, we dispatch the bearer of the present, under the auspices of the captain general of Marine of this department, by whom you may direct them to us in every security.

We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH YZARDI,

American Pro Consul.

JOHN GAHM,

Swedish Pro Consul.

R. BOOM,

Danish Pro Consul.

COPY.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Swiftsure, off Cadiz, the 2nd July, 1800.

I have this moment received your letter of the 15th inst. & in reply, I beg leave to refer you to Lord Keith's letter of the 5th December, 1799, in which you will observe, that the Consuls of all the nations in amity with Great Britain, have been duly informed of the blockade of Cadiz, and that any vessel attempting to enter, or to sail from that port, would be detained and proceeded against according to law. I am directed as far as possible, to enforce the blockade, and I cannot allow any laden vessels to depart from Cadiz, unless they have a pass from the commander in chief of his Britannic Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean; but neutral vessels without cargo will not be molested, he Professor, American ship excepted, which entered Cadiz, after being warned not to do so, and was cleared out for Algiers. It is very probable that several vessels may have escaped our cruisers, and got into Cadiz but some of his Majesty's ships have always been off the port.

Vessels passing from Cadiz in ballast, are to endeavor to speak any British men of war they may fall in with in the neighbourhood.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed)

BICKERTON,

Rear Admiral.

To the respective neutral Consuls, resident in Cadiz.

The Philadelphia Gazette of last evening says, Mr Gallatin made a contract to the amount of 26 666 dollars for arms for the militia of this state; and that he received 6000 dollars in advance.

So far the statement is near the truth. But the same paper says,

This sum has been more than eighteen months in his hands, and no report of any arms delivered by Mr. Gallatin to the public.

This part of the statement is wholly untrue. Mr. Gallatin has delivered arms to the full amount of the money advanced, and the public may hear them report for themselves this day in the hands of two companies of the militia legion.

This blundering Gazette is perpetually bringing its friends into a hobble. Had not the above publication recalled our attention to the subject, we should have forgot Babcock's federal salt-petre contract; the advance to the federal munitionary of arms in Connecticut; and the contract under our own state government of that well known federal salt Wm. Henry, Esq. of Norwich. Three years ago this gentleman had an advance of 8000 dollars upon a contract similar to that of Mr. Gallatin's, governor McKean since he has taken the chair has endeavored to get the arms or the money—two months since the Editor was possessed of this fact, and thought it too trivial to bring out among the cloud of supererogatory details; at that time Mr. Henry had not delivered a single firelock.

Why does not Mr. Bryan bring this good federalist to account, as well as Francis Johnson, another good federalist with a money lent in the 8 per cent. loan?

October 15.

Just as our paper was going to press, information was received from the Supercargo of the brig Louisa, arrived from South America, of the capture of Curacao by the British. Gen. Rigaud, with a number of officers, and a large portion of his ill-gotten wealth, fell into the hands of the captors. Rigaud had been sent to Jamaica where we understand he has since arrived.

October 16.

The following is the statement of the total number of votes given in the different wards of this city, for the Federal Republicans and Democratic Republican tickets, estimated by the votes for Sheriff.

Wards	Fed. Repub.	Dem. Repub.
Upper Delaware	132	169
North Mulberry	42	123
Lower Delaware	156	154
South Mulberry	111	232
High Street	225	96
North	189	155
Chesnut	152	123
Middle	114	60
Walnut	121	81
South	41	40
Dock	141	57
Lucy	65	85
New Market	172	143
Cedar	61	95
Total	1719	1618

Summary of votes for Senator.

	Newlin	Pearson
Philadelphia City	1673	1644
Blockley & King'sfing	68	145
Northern Liberties	311	1158
Southward	156	746
Bullington	142	262
Germantown	161	469
Delaware County	720	467
Total	3231	4882

Summary of votes for Sheriff.

	Cowperthwaite	Israel
Philadelphia City	1719	1618
Blockley & King'sfing	69	143
Northern Liberties	384	1125
Southward	150	757
Germantown	140	455
B. Johnson	143	258
Total	2605	4336

General Election.

Successful Candidates.

CITY.

Congress,

William Jones.

Senator,

John Pearson, of Darby.

Assembly,

Godfrey Hays

William Hall

John Blockley

Samuel W. Fyler

George Fox

Samuel Weberill

Sheriff,

Israel Israel.

COUNTY.

Congress,

Michael Leib.

Assembly,

William Penrose.

William Leonard.

Matthew Hufon.

John Kessler.

George Ingle.

George Logan.

OLCOTT,

The Swindler, has been caught near Carlisle in this state. Of the immense sum with which he absconded, only eight thousand dollars were found upon him.

BALTIMORE October 16.

A gentleman is now in town, says a Jamaica paper, who has seen at Jerusalem, a proclamation issued by Toussaint, inviting all persons who have emigrated from St Domingo, to return thither, and stating that their persons and property shall be secure. In consequence of which, we understand that a great many of the French people now in town, mean to embrace the opportunity of returning to that island.

NORFOLK, October 18.

Arrived last evening the schooner Victory, capt. Davis, from St. Bartholomews, (last from St. Thomas) 11 days—ballast—Dallest and Catliers. Sailed with a fleet of 16 sail under convoy of the Baltimore sloop of war, among which was the brig North-Carolina, Hurst, for Norfolk.

Capt. Davis informs that Gen. Rigaud has been captured by the United States ship Experiment; he was on board a schooner from Guadalupe bound to France, which struck to the Experiment after exchanging a few guns, and is arrived at St. Kitt's.

A large homeward fleet sailed twenty days ago, under convoy of the Connecticut sloop of war.

Quills,

May be had at this Printing-Office.

By Wednesday Evening's Mail.

NEW YORK, October 16.

Swindlers and Ciphers?

On Tuesday evening last, two fellows came to the store of Mr. Cook, in Cherry Street, purchased goods to the amount of 50 dollars, and paid for them in specie. After they had gone off, every dollar was found to be counterfeit!—The public should be on their guard, and endeavour to detect and bring to justice such villains.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

DR. RUSH'S LETTER.

M. DUANE.

A reference having been made by Tench Coxe, to me, in his publication in your paper of the 9th instant, upon the subject of Mr. Adams's political opinions, I conceive it to be my duty to publish the following declaration of mine.

During an evening Mr. Coxe spent with me a few weeks ago, in the course of conversation he spoke of the monarchical principles held by some people in our country. I replied, by saying, "I were I to mention all the opinions and wishes upon that subject, which I have heard, I should be persecuted out of this country!" These opinions and wishes came chiefly from private citizens. As they were uttered in private conversation, the authors of them were not mentioned, and shall never be known. None of them came from Mr. Adams. I declare I never heard him express any other opinion upon government, than those contained in his defence of the American constitution, and that I never heard him express a wish for a monarchy in the United States. On the contrary, I have uniformly heard him say, what he has published in his works, that our present government was best calculated for our country.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

October 17.

REMARKS.

It appears to be the policy of those who call themselves Federalists to invent for many falsehoods that the bare room necessary for their contradiction, if they were all contradicted, would preclude the publication of every thing else.

In the pair of Gazette of Monday even appeared an article written by Dr. Rush in the Philadelphia Gazette of Friday evening it is asserted that a copy of that letter was left with the editor of this paper on Saturday.

This is not only false, but a son of Dr. Rush called on the editor, on Tuesday, after the publication of Brown and Relf's paper, to assure the editor, that this assertion had not been authorized by Dr. Rush or any of his family. So there is one Gazette lie dispatched.

We shall now return to the letter of Dr. Rush, and the animadversions upon it in the Philadelphia Gazette, and forty must we declare ourselves, to be compelled to animadvert in the same column, or in the same page, upon a production of a man of so much worth, and such high claims to the regards of every lover of genius and virtue; with those of the malign productions of *Badger and company*.

It often happens that in public questions the most momentous subjects are often lost or obscured by the comparatively trivial considerations of a squamish or false delicacy, from a desire of this man not to be conspicuous, or the endeavor of that to escape the heated animadversion of parties.

In the present instance this happens to be too much the case. We shall endeavor to state the true ground; and to show what are the true objects of consideration on this occasion.

Mr. Tench Coxe had been exposed to the malice and misrepresentation of party for a long time. The principal sources of hatred against him were,

1. That he had in his youth during our revolution taken part with the British.
2. That he had while holding an executive office under general Washington, upon the impulse of duty, communicated certain opinions of a monarchical and anti-republican tendency uttered by men in office, such as Mr. Hamilton, &c. &c.
3. The adherents to Britain cannot forgive Mr. Coxe for acting upon his conviction of the superiority of the republican form of government.
4. They cannot forgive him for his able & accurate confutation of Lord Sheffield.
5. They are doubly incensed at the weight and force, the industry, intelligence, and conviction of his various writings; in the general election of 1797, the state election of 1799; and in general his able writings on the fatal British treaty.

These are the crimes of Mr. Coxe, and although he had been repeatedly put up by the federalists while they were not yet become audaciously monarchical, they now detect him because he has not altered his politics and his creed along with them.

It would be unnecessary to enter into any defence of Mr. Coxe, on the charges alleged against him concerning his joining the British. It has never been asserted that he bore arms, and this cannot be said of others who now hold a high hand in federal politics; Mr. Levi Hollingsworth, and others, the most active leaders of that party. It is moreover peculiarly inconsistent in that party, who are to be Federalists and to consider republican government as the best, to show their hatred to Mr. Coxe, for being according to their own account a convert to republicanism; for they have to far from ac-

quiescing him of royalty, reproached him, and persecuted him from office, merely because he conscientiously disclosed the sentiments of influential men hostile to the form of government under which they held that influence.

This is the true state of the case to Mr. Coxe, and in the spirit of hostility against him, allegations have been made of so atrocious a nature, that on the mere grounds of self-defence, he has been forced to proclaim to the world the cause of the hatred which has invigorated calumny and faction, and to produce such proofs, such damning papers of the monarchical views of Mr. Adams and Mr. Hamilton, as nothing can invalidate or contradi-

This new species of crime (in their eyes) Mr. Coxe has been forced to commit by the very vehemence of their persecution. The name of *Thomas Pinckney* is then brought forward, and in such a way as to oblige Mr. Coxe either to stand forth and prove certain facts concerning the *Pinckney* and Mr. Adams, or to stand under an implication of forgery!

Had Mr. Coxe remained silent after the knowledge of Mr. Pinckney's letter, in all human probability, that silence would have been construed into guilt in crime. He was therefore compelled to stand forward—And what did he do? He says—"If a few men who form the list of figures to the declaration of independence, and of the officers heretofore appointed under the federal government, will faithfully unfold the story of their knowledge, the real republicanism of this country will not divide at the ensuing election."

Among the figures of the Declaration of Independence, appears the name of Dr. Rush. Mr. Coxe is apprized that he knows many facts corroborative of the monarchical dispositions which have been working the ruin of this country; and he calls upon Dr. Rush to come forward, in justice to his country and principles, and declare what he knows; and upon Mr. Langdon, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Giles, and others.

This Dr. Rush considers himself bound to do so. It is true he has not done so in the open and unreserved manner which Mr. Coxe has done. But he has fully corroborated what Mr. Coxe has asserted. The man must labor under the most deplorable supposition or infatuation who does not see in Dr. Rush's letter, a direct corroboration of what Mr. Coxe asserts. What does Dr. Rush say?

"If I were to mention all the opinions and wishes I have heard upon the subject of monarchy, I should be persecuted out of this country."

Dr. Rush does not deny that he has heard such declarations as Mr. Coxe asserts he has heard; he confirms it. But he says, "these opinions and wishes came chiefly from private citizens."

It would be utterly immaterial whether from public or private citizens, but it appears from Dr. Rush, that he has heard so much from both, that if he were to mention them all he should be persecuted out of the country!

No man has been more basely or shamelessly persecuted already than Dr. Rush. No man certainly deserved it less. But by whom has he been persecuted? By those very persons who persecute Mr. Coxe.

Dr. Rush says that none of these monarchical opinions fell from Mr. Adams, as far as concerns Dr. Rush in that point, we shall acquit Mr. Adams; but we cannot forget that Dr. Dana has declared openly, that Mr. Langdon and Mr. Taylor have declared openly, that Mr. Adams avowed his preference to a limited monarchy, such as the English.

But what are we to understand from what concerns the "opinions of Mr. Adams contained in his defence of the constitution." Surely Dr. Rush does not mean to assert that that work is not laboriously strained in favor of monarchy. We should not wish to question his understanding of a work so plain! We must attribute the expression to a lapse of memory. No doubt Mr. Adams has declared our government to be the best calculated for our country long since, but it is equally true that he always made a reserve of the length of time it should continue so; and it appears that he has ceased to think as Dr. Rush says for a long time past, if he really ever thought so; his *statesmanship* is handsomely displayed in his answers to the addressers in 1798; and to use a vulgar figure, it is too well known he can blow hot and cold out of the same mouth.

There are the considerations as they relate to the men; but what are the conclusions, as to the principle? That Dr. Rush as well as Mr. Coxe, has heard monarchical opinions and wishes in such quantity, that if he were to tell them all, he should be persecuted out of the country.

The Philadelphia gazette says these monarchists were not federalists! This is a truism. But did they or not call themselves so? Are they not all living among us to this hour, unless it is Porcupine, who has gone home to England, and Mr. Shoemaker, who to his death, within a few days past, preserved his loyalty to his king? Yet we know that this loyal man, was a constant voter at our elections!

Take the state of the transaction in either a moral or a political view. If A. heard B. make a confession of atrocious murder; or declare a fixed purpose of committing murder—would A. be justifiable in withholding the knowledge of the deed or the design from those concerned? No man will assert it. What is the difference in the present case, Mr. Coxe conceives the monarchical declarations, of Mr. Adams, and Mr. Hamilton, of as heinous a tendency; he considers men bound by oath to support a republican government bound not to conceal

sought that may be likely to destroy it. Every man knows that the attempt to establish monarchy in the United States, would be attended with the most desperate conflicts and bloodshed; every man knows that blood has been already shed through the efforts to approximate towards monarchy of the recent administration.

In deciding these monarchical dispositions, of Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Adams, combined with the destructive policy, the ardor for war, the unbounded extravagance, the accumulation of debt, the extension of official influence without necessity, the encroachments on the rights of the people, the extension of taxes; all these things combined have too clearly given to Mr. Cote's authenticated discovery a weight which has been eminently instrumental in producing the happy change that has already taken place, and which promises to save the nation from the numerous measures of war and all its ruinous vices, and the inevitable consequences of a monarchical government.

Dr. Rush no doubt, in pursuing science did not consider the circumstances in so serious a point of view, as is evident from the *harmless confession* which he puts upon Mr. Adams's books. If he had, there can be little doubt that he would have come forward.

Had Mr. Cote been accused of murder, and Dr. Rush could have proved his innocence, would he not be justified in calling him forward as a witness? Why not in the present case? It may be a matter of delicacy, and no doubt it is in a lighter sense, but in a serious view, great national concerns must not be sacrificed to etiquette. Dr. Rush, has justified his own silence, but he also justified Mr. Cote's assertions.

From the NEWARK GAZETTE.
The statement of Teach Cote, against President Adams, refused.

The subscriber having been applied to by several respectable citizens of New Jersey, friendly to the reelection of President Adams, to state particularly the amount of a conversation which lately occurred between him and Doctor Benjamin Rush, respecting the assertions in a letter from Teach Cote, to the Editor of the Aurora, and published in that newspaper of the 8th inst. In conformity to such request, given the following statement, which he would be willing, if necessary to verify by affidavit.

"On Thursday morning, the 12th day of October inst. I called to see my brother-in-law, Doctor Benjamin Rush, at his house in Philadelphia. As I was about to depart, he requested me to stay a few minutes, until he should show me a letter which he had written to Teach Cote. He read the said letter, which contained charges on the said Cote, on account of an assertion which said Cote was said to have made and published, that the said Doctor Rush had mentioned, that President Adams had spoken favorably of a King's Government; and the said Doctor Rush did expressly tell me, that said Cote was utterly mistaken, in having attributed such an assertion to him. The said Doctor Rush, did expressly tell me, that President Adams, had never said anything to him on the subject of monarchical government, either favorable or unfavorable, and that he knew nothing of the President's sentiments on that subject, except as collected from his public writings, and he further requested that the amount of his statement should be made public in New Jersey.

LUCIUS HORATIO STOCKTON."

MR. DEANE.
My brother-in-law, Mr. L. H. Stockton, has not stated correctly, the happy conversation I had with him, just before he left town. My letter to Mr. Cote which I read to him, contained a declaration upon the subject of Mr. Adams's political opinions, similar to that which has been published. It is not probable I could immediately afterwards have said any thing inconsistent with it. I complained of Mr. Cote's reference to me, because I thought it implied, that I could support by my evidence, the certificates that had been published, of Mr. Adams's wishes for a monarchy in the U. States.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

October 16.

Arrived, ship Voltaire, Capt. Bowen, 45 days from Hamburg. Capt. Bowen brings no verbal intelligence. His papers are to the 1st September; but do not, as we understand, contain any news of consequence. Capt. B. is of opinion, that a general peace will not very soon take place in Europe. At Hamburg, it was little expected.

Capt. B. is also of opinion that the dispute between England and Denmark will be amicably adjusted.

Capt. B. informs, that the ship Sally, M^r Pheron, of and for Philadelphia, failed the 20th Aug. and the ship General Lincoln, of Norwich, failed for Norfolk the 25th August, from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, September 1.

Letter from Copenhagen, the 26th August.

The Danish schooner which was sent to Peterburg with the account of the capture of the frigate Freya, is this moment returned. Of the dispatches which it brought, nothing is yet known; but greater activity and exertions in forwarding the preparations are observed. Four floating batteries of 24 pieces each are fitted and in our road, and this day all the measures of defence for our harbour will be completed; outside of the Citadel they are now busied in throwing up a battery on the weakest part of the harbour. The strong batteries on the road are well mounted and the guards relieved every day. For the works on the Holme, they press the volunteers, and all enrolled sailors are taken out of the merchantmen, and sailors from different districts are brought hither in wagons. The city militia is exercising and does duty on two city guards, and each citizen is obliged at all events to have 20 cartridges in readiness.

Another letter from Copenhagen, of the same date, 26 August.

Although the preparations for defence become more serious every day, yet nothing of a hostile nature has hitherto happened between us and the English. The merchant

ships at sea as well as of Elsinore, having asked our government as well as the Admiral of the English, whether the merchant vessels could go out in safety? they got a satisfactory answer, and Admiral Dixon offered to give passports to those vessels, which would wish to depart from Elsinore, and would suffer themselves to be examined.

Meanwhile, the English Minister here, Lord Whitworth, has demanded a categorical answer to his proposals to our court in a short time, and proposes to leave this city on Friday with his whole suite, the Charge d'Affaires, Drummoad, excepted.

Lower Bay, August 28.

We hear from the Danish dominions, that all the regiments are like wise called in from the Datchers. The regiments at Sleswig, it is said, are to march to Flommingen and the neighbouring coast. From Eckern Forke and Rendsburg, the troops march towards Glückstadt, to which place more artillery has been sent, and where the fortifications are put into the best order. In several places on the coast, batteries are to be erected.

ELsinore, August 26.

We are yet in a total uncertainty whether we shall have peace or war with England. On the 23rd in the evening, the Danish ships of war weighed anchor, in order to go further into harbour, the English immediately weighed anchor, and came to anchor where the others did. It is said again, that a Russian fleet is arrived in the road of Copenhagen. We expect here six hundred men more. A number of men which had been pressed here, are this moment transported to Copenhagen.

August 23.

Last night at ten o'clock a cry was made in the streets, that the English had attempted a landing between this and Helsingør, where an English frigate lay. Every body was alarmed. A boat had actually approached the shore, but whether they were English or smugglers is not known. The Chasseurs fired on the boat and it retired.

HAGUE, August 10.

The day before yesterday the report spread already, that five English men of war, several frigates and a great number of transports had appeared off Caule and the day before, but now had come in sight of the harbour of Flushing. Yesterday morning a strong cannonade was heard off the mouth of the Meuse, and in the evening, information was received, that the English at break of day had attempted a landing on sea and land, and on the side of the Briel, and actually had put a number of troops on flat bottomed boats, but that adjutant general Charrier having marched rapidly towards the place of landing with a party of the Batavian troops, the English were forced to re-embark. On both sides ten men were killed in this affair. The intention of the English to get possession of a Batavian ship of the line, which lay there, was also frustrated.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) October 18.

We have received returns, which we believe to be correct, from all the counties in Maryland except Allegany. The Members of the State Legislature stand thus—Federal, 32—Republican, 44.

Harrison G. Otis, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, declines being a candidate at the ensuing election.

Alfo, Baily Bartlett, Representative in Congress from the same state.

BALTIMORE, October 18.

DEATHS

For the last 24 hours ending this morning at sun-rise.

	Adults.	Children.
Fell's Point,	3	2
Hospital,	1	0
Old Town,	1	0
West side of Jones's Falls,	1	2
Country,	2	0
Total,	8	4

NORFOLK, October 21.

On Saturday arrived the United States Sloop of War Baltimore, Capt. Cooper, after a cruise of 13 months, during which time he has captured three French vessels, re-captured three Americans, and safely conveyed upwards of 300 sail. The crew are in remarkable good health, having lost but two men in that time, one of which (a marine) was killed by a musket ball, in a brush with a French privateer.

DANCING.

Messrs. James & Thomas Warrell,

Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, of Richmond and its vicinity, that their

Dancing Academy

Will be opened on the 5th of November next, at ten o'clock, A. M., and will continue three days in every two weeks, at the yellow building, formerly Mr. John Banks's computing house, near Shockoe warehouse, now occupied by the musical society, who have kindly indulged them with the use of it until a permanent situation offers.

Messrs. WARRELL beg leave to assure the public that the attention and assiduity on their part will appear in the rapid progress of those pupils with whom they may be honored. And for the convenience of Gentlemen,

An Evening School

Will be opened to commence at 6 o'clock of the same day.

Terms of tuition 3 dollars entrance, and to the quarter—no 3 dollars a month without entrance.

October 20th, 1800.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Friday, October 24, 1800.

Mr. Pleasant,

The American Museum or Universal Magazine for June 1792, contains the following queries, which I think by no means inapplicable to the present times, though written more than eight years ago.

If you think them deserving a place in your impartial paper, by publishing them you will oblige

A Friend to the Constitution.
October 19, 1800.

QUERIES.

If, as all parties seem to agree, the constitution of the United States is a republican one, in form and in substance, are not the following queries fair and pertinent?

Query 1. Can those who are attached to monarchy and aristocracy, be in their hearts, friends to such a republican constitution?

Query 2. Are not some among us avowedly, others notoriously, advocates for monarchy and aristocracy?

Query 3. Are not the principles of all such, hostile to the principles of the constitution?

Query 4. Must not such naturally wish to make the constitution, by stretching its powers, and aggrandizing, a few, the stalking horse to hereditary government?

Query 5. Have not many public circumstances indicated such a disposition & design?

Query 6. Is it not natural for them to hate and asperse those of republican principles, who throw obstacles in their way?

Query 7. Do they not overdo their part, however, when they pretend to be the only friends of the constitution, and charge with designs to overturn the government, men who are known to be zealous republicans, zealous friends of order and justice—zealous federalists—and unsuspected lovers of their country?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated 30th July, 1800, received per ship Voltaire, from Hamburg.

"Yesterday, the negotiations were resumed between our commissioners and this government. Great hopes are entertained of their success."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia (upon whose authority the utmost confidence can be placed) to a gentleman in Frederickburg.

"The prospect in Pennsylvania is favorable to a joint vote of the branches of the legislature for Electors. The republican majority will be greatly increased in the House of Representatives, and I think we shall obtain an equal vote in the Senate. The Governor will issue a proclamation to convene the general assembly. You perceive that there will not be time for pursuing any other mode than an election by the legislature.

New Jersey is completely agitated. There is great expectation in that quarter. Delaware, I suspect, will be against us, but I am told, that Maryland presents a new and unexpected prospect of triumph. The republicans, it is said, have a majority in the state legislature. It is certain, however there will be no change in the mode of election.

As to the other states, you have earlier and better information than reaches us."

James A. Bayard is elected a member of congress in the state of Delaware.

MR. ADAMS'S

and

MR. JEFFERSON'S

Religious services compared.

The religion of these two public men is much talked of. The states of Massachusetts and Connecticut afford at this time, frequent examples of persons being forced to pay taxes to support Mr. Adams's church, though the payers be Baptists, Quakers, & others of different religious principles, practice and discipline from Mr. Adams's church. The same was the case about fifteen years ago in Virginia, where Mr. Jefferson's church then forced all others to pay to their support. Mr. Jefferson set himself strongly against this practice, declaring it cruel and impolitic towards our fellow citizens, & impious towards our Almighty creator. Mr. Adams ought to have thought and acted like Mr. Jefferson, but he did not. The consequence is, that great religious oppression yet exists in Massachusetts, by the remissness of Mr. Adams, who had a principal hand in forming their State constitution; and religious oppression is abolished in Virginia, by the piety and exertions of Mr. Jefferson, who introduced the law, which gives to all men of all churches and denominations, perfect religious liberty and the rights of conscience.

From the Massachusetts Mercury.

Messrs. Young & Mims,

I will thank you, through the medium of your paper, to inform my fellow-citizens of the first middle district, that, with sentiments of gratitude and respect for their partiality towards me upon former occasions, I am constrained, by motives arising from my private and domestic concerns, to decline being a candidate at the approaching election, for the honour of representing them in the next congress.

H. G. OTIS.

Boston, October 7, 1800.

How absurd must it appear to British, to observe a cargo of STRAW HATS, and other trumpery equally as superfluous, shipped to the United States—for a cargo of tobacco, rice, naval stores, &c. We must appear to them somewhat similar to the natives of the North-West coast, who exchange their articles of real value, for some trifling trinkets which may be picked up in any toy-shop.

The ridiculous fashions of England, to be followed by the American ladies, is a reflection on their own ingenuity. Instead of imitating their follies, and becoming the dupes of their extravagance, as it is in the power of the Americans to weave straw or silk into as many alluring forms as can be produced in Europe. A country girl, or even a city lady, would appear to more advantage in her own manufacture, than arrayed in the gaudy attire of a foreigner—a country girl to turn her cotton cloth into a straw hat or a pair of red heel shoes, is an exchange which neither adds to the ornament of her person, nor gives an evidence of her economical calculation. There is a national pride, which should ever characterize the women of America; the gentility of their manner and their personal accomplishment, can never receive additional lustre by imitating the fripperies of Europe.

(Boston Centinel.)

—DIED—

On the 16th inst. at his house in Charlottesville, Col. THOMAS BELL.

In the revolutionary war he was an officer of the first merit; beloved throughout the army, not more for his intrepid bravery in action, than for the purity, gentleness, simplicity and benevolence of his character. The soldiers under his command found in him a leader who could teach them by his example to despise danger and death, and a father, alive to every inquietude which pressed upon their hearts, and ever disposed, with promptitude and tenderness, to listen the various hardships to which they were exposed. His brother officers counted his society because while they were charmed with his innocent conviviality, they were struck with the generous, artless spirit, the unsuspicious, manly candor, the honorable, elevated sentiments which beamed from his countenance and imparted life and energy to his conversation.

When peace was restored to America, and each officer and soldier returned to his respective home, to enjoy the blessings for which he had fought, Col. BELL settled in Charlottesville. Here he was distinguished by all the mild virtues which had displayed themselves during his military life. He was the friend of every body, and every body was his friend. No man can say that Col. BELL ever did him a voluntary injury. No man can say that he ever asked a favor of Col. BELL in vain. The sorrow of the social circle which his presence lately animated and harmonized, the prayers and blessings of the multitude, whose tears his humanity has so often wiped away, have followed him to the grave—but he is happy—it is for ourselves that we should grieve and not for him.

After such a life, it is no wonder that he bore a very painful sickness with unyielding fortitude, and that with a mind perfectly arranged, he died with all the resigned tranquillity of conscious virtue.

Also, departed this life, on the 12th instant, suddenly, at his seat near Suffolk, WILLIAM RIDDICK, Esq. He long represented the county of Nansemond in the Virginia Assembly, with honor to himself and utility to his constituents. He was uniformly and zealously attached to republican principles and the constitution of his country—this is sufficiently evinced by the unvarying tenor of his public conduct, and by his votes during the memorable sessions of '98 and '99. As a private character Mr. RIDDICK was truly estimable—he was an affectionate husband, and so amiable was he in the intercourse of social and domestic life, that he possessed the esteem and friendship of all who knew him.

John & Harry Tompkins

HAVING connected themselves in trade, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the house on the main street, lately occupied by Lipcombe & Dabney, opposite Mr. W. Gale's store, where they intend to keep all kinds of

Groceries,

Which they will sell on moderate terms for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also do business on COMMISSION, to which the utmost attention shall be applied.

Richmond, 24th Oct. 1800.

Alber Marx,

Has just come to hand, an assortment of

INDIA GOODS,

Consisting of

Bordin, Alhabad,

Bastar, Sannas,

Tandahs, Abbad,

Mamoodys, Coffas, &c. &c.

Also,

Bed Tickings,

Violins,

Checks & stripes, Playing Cards,

And a general assortment of

EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA

GOODS,

Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual Credit for approved paper.

Manchester, Oct. 30, 1800. [12]

On the first day of December next, WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, On the premises, to the highest bidder, For Cash, One hundred and fifty acres of LAND, Lying on the south side of Staunton river, in Halifax county, including the Ferry Landing, commonly called Brass, belonging to the estate of Charles Lee, late deceased.

The Auctioneer.

Oct. 24, 1800.

House to Let.

THE subscribers wish to let a store room, with a lumber room, in their house, opposite to Cape Wm. Richardson's Silver Smith's Shop. For further particulars apply to

William McCay, or

Joseph Needham.

Richmond, Oct. 22, 1800.

One Cent Reward.

WENT away from the subscriber, about the 24th June last, an apprentice to the Taylor's trade, named

Hugh Beckham,

About twenty years of age. I forswear any person or persons from harboring or employing him, as they shall be dealt with according to law.

Archibald Lang.

Manchester, October 22d, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just received a large assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season.

CONSISTING of Rose and Striped Blankets; Kendal Cottons; Half-Thicks; Kerseys; Yorkshire Cloths; Superfine and Coarse Cloths; Farnoughts; Coatings and Tickenburgs; which he will dispose of very low by the SALE or PIECE, on a credit of SIX MONTHS.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A few Bales of India Cottons;

Twenty-four casks of Broad Hoes;

And a few Casks of

OLD SHERRY WINE,

In Cases of 2 dozen bottles

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

Richmond, Oct. 13, 1800 (201)

S. and S. Myers,

Have received an Assortment of

India and German

GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale upon moderate terms at their Store on door below the Eagle Tavern.

—ALSO—

Bar Iron,

Wine,

Sugar,

Brandy,

Holland Gin in casks, &c.

They will give Cash for Tobacco.

Richmond, 20th October, 1800. (122)

THE public is respectfully informed that the Toll Bridge from this City to Manchester is now in far better order than it has been for some years, and will shortly be still further improved.

JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, October 18th 1800.

Form of the Republican Ticket.

The following persons are selected

by the Voter, whose name is written on the back of this Ticket for Electors of President and Vice President.

George Wythe, of the City of Richmond.

William Newsum, of Prince's Anne.

Edmund Pendleton, sen. of Caroline.

William H. Cabell, of Amherst.

James Madison, jun. of Orange.

John Page, of Gloucester.

Tho's Newton, jun. of Norfolk Borough.

Carter B. Harrison, of Prince George.

General Joseph Jones, of Dinwiddie.

William B. Giles, of Amelia.

Creed Taylor, of Cumberland.

Thomas Read, sen. of Charlotte.

George Penn, of Patrick.

Walter Jones, of Northumberland.

Richard Brent, of Prince William.

William Ellzey, of Loudoun.

Andrew Moore, of Rockbridge.

Gen. John Preston, of Montgomery.

Hugh Holmer, of Frederick.

Archibald Stuart, of Augusta.

WILLIAM PRINCE,

Taylor,

HAS commenced business opposite the Tavern

of Mr. Richard Bowler, and begs leave to assure the public, that he intends to pursue his trade with unremitting industry and punctuality.

He takes this opportunity to return his thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, and hopes that as he has hitherto given satisfaction, he will receive their further support.

Richmond, October 13, 1800.

To the Citizens of Virginia.

WE had presented to you, for your consideration, at the next choice of electors, a Ticket, which we thought unobjectionable;—founded on a law, which we believed to be constitutional and wise. But the committee, intrusted with the ticket prepared by the minority of the late assembly, have not hesitated to impeach the one, as being an invasion of ancient usages and established rights; and the other, as an attempt to influence your votes by great and imposing names.

It is not for us to detail the reasons, which produced the law. These, we presume, have been already explained by its makers, who are now daily with you; whose conduct has been recently submitted to your approbation or disapproval; and most, if not all of them, so far as their inclination led them to a re-election, have again received the suffrages of their county or district; or are succeeded by patriots, not less distinguished by their attachment to that law. The free and unbiassed sense of the people confers the highest sanction on the acts of their servants.

But we discern not, what ancient usage has been violated; what established right overturned. By the federal constitution it is consigned to the discretion of each state to prescribe the mode of choosing electors, and thence Virginia has preferred elections by districts, while several other states have either adopted a general ticket, or through their legislatures have appointed electors. The unanimity known to exist in favor of an indifference to the mode. The third and last election discovered that Virginia, whose weight on such an occasion, ought to be proportioned to her population, might, against the will of a majority of her citizens, be reduced, through the means of district elections, to that of states, greatly inferior on the scale of representation, but more judicious in the concentration of their power. Where then is the ancient usage which thwarts this arrangement? What established right is impaired, when a constitutional discretion is exercised by following "the example" (which is avowed by the committee to be a just motive) of those who seek an advantage over Virginia? Is not the objection to this law of national self-defence, although unintentionally indeed, yet directly a branch of that system, which would prostrate Virginia at the feet of any combination of the other states, if a combination can be conceived? Upon this head she has candidly and amply unfolded her views in the subjoined preamble: "Whereas until some uniform mode for choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be prescribed by an amendment to the constitution, it may happen under the law of this commonwealth for appointing electors for that purpose that a choice may take place contrary to the will of a majority of the United States, and also contrary to the will of a majority of the people of this state, which would be inconsistent with the true intent and meaning of the constitution of the United States; and although this commonwealth is willing to accede to any reasonable and proper amendment of the said constitution to remedy the said evil, yet forasmuch as it ought in the mean time to be counteracted by every constitutional regulation within the power of the legislature until it shall be so removed."

The mere act of recommending electors is so obviously the right of every citizen, and a recommendation from those, to whom the people have confided their interests and are best acquainted with the candidates, is so plainly fit in itself, that the imputation of an attempt to influence, must exist if any where, in the names which our ticket exhibits. There is indeed an influence in their names: an influence, which we dare to avow: an influence, in which we glory. It is derived from that republican zeal, which delights to honor those who deserve well of their country. If among them be men, who have been foremost in the political career; they have struggled to keep alive the flame of republicanism; if their objects have been "vast," it is, because they have embraced the rights of the people; not the arrogant pretensions, or usurpations of individuals; if their passions have been roused, their enthusiasm was dignified by the course, which it pursued; but it never was degraded by any irritation unbecoming free and submissive citizens. We thank Heaven that the "highest state employments" have now for the first time only been converted into topics of reproach; but if it were true, that they generate jealousy and hatred to the rival authorities (as they are called) of the union, the danger of those rival authorities, hating the states, is much nearer at hand; and it is the more incumbent upon the people of the states, to provide by the exercise of powers, referred to them by the constitution, for the support of the rights of the states. But who are the few, (for they are but few) thus alluded to? Men, tried and approved for half a century in public service; unsurpassed in talents, and in knowledge; unquestioned and unquestionable in virtue; independent in fortune and place; too happy to profit from confusion, and unambitious, except to retain the favor of their fellow-citizens, which has followed them through a long life. Can their voices be gained, but by evidences of genuine excellence? Can they have an interest distinct from that of the people?

We insinuate nothing against the opposite ticket. Let the contest be considered as it really is, between Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. The former you know to be a sincere and enlightened republican; whose greatness has been promulgated through the unavailing calumnies of his enemies, though he stands unshielded by a sedition law. Strenuous then ought to be your solicitude at the approaching election of a chief magistrate. Unbounded ought it to be, if fleets, armies, taxes, and the destinies of the federal government depend so much upon him, as the committee are pleased to intimate. Under these impressions, ask yourselves, for whom you ought to vote? Consecrate your reverence for the memory of Washington, not by employing it as an engine of election, but by declaring, that even his name shall not prevent the free use of your own understandings. As a friend to liberty, we believe Jefferson second to no man, and the experience of no man has afforded better lessons for its preservation. If the sense of Virginia be with him, the mode which shall draw it forth deserves praise, and the meaning of language must be perverted if the will of the majority constitutionally expressed, upon a subject of expediency, and tending to give Virginia her constitutional weight by means formerly and at this moment practised by other states, shall be deemed persecution. The committee complain not that the privilege of voting has been wrested from them; but that they are deprived of an opportunity of wielding it in such a manner, as to destroy the effect of the like privilege in the majority.

* See Preamble to General Ticket Law, passed 9th of January, 1800.

Dreading nothing from truth, the friends to the Republican Ticket defy the hostility, displayed against the character, which they defend; and offer him to your affections, as the ablest guardian of your peace, freedom, and constitution.

Philip Norborne Nicholas, Chairman.

Merhober Jones,
Samuel Pleasants, Jun.
Joseph Selden,
Gervas Storer,

Committee.

John H. Foulke, Secretary.

Richmond, July 7th, 1800.

Republican Ticket.

DISTRICTS.	ELECTORS.
New-Kent, Henrico, Charles City, James City, York, Warwick, and Elizabeth City,	George Wythe.
Accomack, Northampton and Princess-Anne, Hanover, Caroline, and Louisa,	William Newsum.
Fluvanna, Albemarle, Amherst, and Goochland, Madison, Orange, Culpeper, and Spottsylvania,	Edmund Pendleton.
King & Queen, King William, Essex, Middlesex, Gloucester, and Mathews,	William H. Cabell.
Norfolk, Nansemond, and Isle of Wight, Suffolk, Southampton, Surry, Prince-George, and Greenville,	James Madison, Jr.
Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Mecklenburg, Amelia, Nottoway, Chesterfield, and Powhatan, Prince Edward, Buckingham, Cumberland, & Lunenburg,	John Page.
Halifax, Charlotte, and Pittsylvania, Bedford, Campbell, Franklin, Henry, & Patrick, Richmond, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland, and King George,	Thomas Newton, Jr.
Prince-William, Stafford, and Fairfax, Fauquier and Loudon,	Carter B. Harrison.
Bath, Botetourt, Rockbridge, Greenbrier, Kenawha, and Monroe,	Gen. Joseph Jones.
Hardy, Hampshire, Pendleton, Randolph, Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, Brooke & Wood, Wythe, Montgomery, Washington, Russell, Lee, Grayson, and Tazewell,	William B. Giles.
Frederick and Berkeley,	Creed Taylor.
Rockingham, Augusta, and Shenandoah,	Thomas Read, Sen.
	George Penn.
	Walter Jones.
	Richard Brent.
	William Elzey.
	Andrew Moore.
	Gen. John Brown.
	Gen. John Preston.
	Hugh Holmes.
	Archibald Stuart.

Halifax County, August Court, 1800.

Katie Terry, plaintiff,
Against
John Owen & Robert Owen, defendants.

THE defendant Robert Owen, having been duly served with the subpoena in this cause, and failing to answer the bill of the plaintiff within the time by law prescribed: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, the said bill is taken for confessed—and it is decreed and ordered, that the plaintiff is entitled to the land in the bill mentioned, and that the defendant Robert Owen, do convey unto the plaintiff by deed, a good and sufficient estate in fee simple, in and to the said land, containing six acres, when he shall be thereunto required; and that in the mean time the said plaintiff be quieted in the possession thereof: unless the said defendant Robert, shall appear and show cause to the contrary, at or before November court next. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this decree be published in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for three weeks successively, and before the said November court.

d. Cory.

Berryman Green, d. c. b. c.

Advertisement.

The Partnership of
Elijah & Bernard Hendrick,
BEING on the 1st of September last dissolved, by mutual consent; all persons concerned will take notice, that the settlement of the said partnership, devolves on E. H. Hendrick, who is duly authorized to receive all debts due the said partnership. And all persons to whom the said E. & B. Hendrick are indebted, will call on said E. H. Hendrick for adjustment and settlement—those indebted will therefore please make payment to E. H. Hendrick, who is the only person authorized to receive the same.

E. H. Hendrick.
B. G. Hendrick.

Buckingham county,
Milford, Va. 14, 1800.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is carrying on business in the same house lately occupied by E. & B. H. and is now opening

A general assortment of GOODS,
suitable for the season, which will be sold low as usual.

E. H. Hendrick.
Milford, 14 Oct. 1800.

20 Dollars Reward

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber living in the lower end of Hanover, about the 10th day of May last, a tall, straight, black Negro Woman, by the name of

POLLY;

about 24 or 25 years of age, with large, heavy white eyes, speaks very fast when a little agitated, and has sustained a small injury to the end of the middle finger of her right hand by a whitlow. She had formerly a husband named George, a mulatto man servant belonging to John Mayo, Esq. near Richmond, and who eloped from his master about twelve months ago, and is not yet recovered. It is expected that the above woman has been enticed or taken off by him. Whoever will deliver the said negro woman to me, or secure her in some jail so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward.

John Williamson.
Richmond, August 25, 1800.

WERCQ & MARCHAND,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are opening next door, to Mrs. S. Pleasant's

Printing-Office,

A Dry Good Store,

Where gentlemen will always find a great variety of Superfine Broadcloths, fashionable Calicoes, Swandowns, &c. &c. on the lowest terms.

Lewis Wercq,

TAYLOR & HAT MAKER,

Inform his friends and the public, that he continues carrying on his business as usual, in the upper story of the house he occupies, and that he has provided himself with a sufficient number of journeymen to furnish ready made clothes on the shortest notice.

Wanted an APPRENTICE, who can bring good recommendations.

October 9th, 1800. (w2m)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Richmond, about the first of this month, a negro man by the name of

WILTSHIRE,

Belonging to the orphan of Samuel Harwood, deceased; he is about twenty four years of age, about the common size of men, of a dark complexion, has a modest and pleasing countenance, speaks flow in common conversation; he was hired the present year to Messrs. James, Thomas & Francis Deane, of Carter's rule, and has run the river and canal in their boats. As he absconded without any licence or permission, I suspect he will attempt to leave the state and pass as a free man. I will give the above reward for having him delivered to Messrs. Deane, or to myself, near Richmond, or secured in any jail so that I get him again; and if taken out of the state I will give FORTY DOLLARS reward. All masters of vessels are forewarned from employing or carrying him out of the state.

WILLIAM BURTON.
Guardian of the orphan.
Henrico, 28th August, 1800 (w1)

ADVERTISEMENT.

This is to notify, that all persons indebted to the subscribers are forewarned, not making payment to any but the subscribers himself, or those empowered to receive the same, by the special order of the subscribers, as payment made to any other after this date, will not be deemed good, and this advertisement will be placed in bar. No debt contracted, will be paid by me unless my signature is annexed.

Daniel Gordon.
Manchester, September 3, 1800 (6m)

Needham & M'Cay,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in a house belonging to Mr. Daniel Truitt, opposite Cape William Richardson's Silver Smith Shop, where they intend carrying on their business in all its various branches; and are determined to unremitting attention, to deserve the patronage of the public.—They warrant their clocks and watches to perform well for twelve months.

Sept. 29, 1800. (v)

N. B. Two apprentices wanted to the above business, who can come with recommendations.

Monday, August 12, Amelia county.

The SEMINARY of LEARNING,

Announced in this paper to have been established in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust,

(on the premises) to me executed, by Lewis De Gorgue and Maria his wife, to secure a debt, due by said L. De Gorgue to Joseph Gallego, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern, on the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The House, Out Houses, and half-acre Lot of Ground,

now occupied by Mr. John Piemont, situate on the east side of Shockoe creek, near the Free Masons' Hall,

M. B. Poitiaux,
Richmond, October 7, 1800. (v1)

Notice.

OBSERVING in Mr. Pleasant's paper of the 7th inst. an advertisement of M. B. Poitiaux, offering for sale under a deed of trust, the house and lot, wherein I now reside, I therefore think it necessary to inform all persons inclined to purchase, that a good title cannot be made to the property under the said deed, as there is no only a prior claim by mortgage upon it, granted Mr. Benjamin Day of Fredericksburg, to secure the payment of certain bonds of Mr. L. De Gorgue, but there is a fair claim against me in the district court by a Mr. Stegar, for the same; and as I have obtained legal possession of the said property, by a deed in fee, am determined to hold it until the title shall be legally investigated and established, or the payment I have made in part of the purchase money.

John Piemont.
October 13, 1800. (v1)

Blank Writs, Executions

Subpoenas, &c.
For sale at this Printing-Office.

FEDERAL CONFESSIONS.

Since Mr. Lyman's confession of the "bold strokes," and the difference between the two factions in the Anglo-Federal party, on the quantity of hatred and animosity necessary to be employed to put down republicanism, nothing has been more important, than the disclosures which have been made by the collision of Mr. Adams's letter with the Pinckney's, and the correspondence of Mr. Tench Coxe and Doctor Rush—the facts brought out, are too serious to permit any scruples of personal defence, to interfere with their publicity. Exposition and discussion. The present amazing combination of facts, exhibit too clearly the ruin which was intended to the public liberties, and ought to make the people doubly grateful to providence for their wonderful escape from the destruction which was planned for them, in the short period of 22 years from the declaration of independence.—The editor will in the course of a few weeks, undertake a political and critical survey of the American history for the last four years, and will be much obliged by such communications of authentic facts, hints, and directions to supplementary documents, as may be within the knowledge of the readers of this paper. Any person on the opposite side of politics, who may wish to communicate matter favorable or exculpatory, of past measures, may be seriously assured of historical justice, being done to any matter which they may think proper to communicate.

These observations and this purpose were enforced from the editor, by the perusal of an article in a Boston paper entitled, an "Important Political Investigation" wherein the following serious and important confessions are made by a friend of Mr. Adams—and are thus stated:

"The first public differences between the President and the friends of government seem to have had their origin in the nomination of the last embassy to France. To account for the opposition to this measure, we are to consider what were the views of the federal men at the head of affairs, in regard to France and England."

[Here the reader will perceive that American peace and happiness is put out of the question! The federal men were divided as to the share they should take with one or the other of two foreign nations!]

"It is a known fact (continues Mr. Adams's friend) that many of these gentlemen, and unquestionably with the purest motives, believed it best to declare war against France! The attempt was made in the session of congress before last, to unite the federal members in this measure, but it failed."

[The readers of the Aurora upon referring to its files, will find this fact declared, and that the division of some of the fourth federal members had frustrated the design of plunging the country in a war. Among those southern members, were Rutledge and Craik—to whom this tribute of justice is due among the multitude of their political errors.]

[Mr. Adams's advocate thus proceeds.]

"Previous to this, however, a party existed, who wished to form an alliance with Great-Britain for the purposes of mutual defence. In the summer of 1798, while the measures of defence were under discussion in congress, the late Secretary of State [PICKENS] expressed his anxiety to see this alliance effected! ! !"

[Here an artful effort is made to exonerate Hamilton from any share or concern in his wish, or the movements of Pickens, but the disguise is too thin, the artifice too palpable.] Mr. Adams's advocate goes on—

"It is not known how far this disposition to form an alliance with England, had pervaded the house of representatives and senate."

[This is a most indecent attempt at imposition—the disposition of every man in both chambers was well known; but the separation of Rutledge &c. from the phalanx gave the republicans a majority for peace.]

"It is very possible that many of the members who advocated a declaration of war against France, would not have favored a defensive, much less an offensive alliance with Great-Britain. But it is evident, that the President's nomination of Mr. Murray to treat with France, put an end to all schemes of that sort—it defeated the project of an alliance with Great-Britain—and a declaration of war against France. Hence both parties were displeased with the measure, and Peter Porcupine, who is now known to have corresponded with the British under the Secretaries of State, and who had seen with exultation the success of his proposed alliance with England, became outrageous with disappointment, and commenced his attacks on the President."

To those important confessions set up by way of defence of Mr. Adams we shall only subjoin a few remarks at this time.

It is not true that Mr. Adams had uniformly pursued a pacific system. It is palpably proved by his answers to addresses, that he was for a war with France, that he endeavored to persuade the people that the finger of Heaven pointed out war with France!

It is an important confession at this time, that Porcupine was in correspondence with the British Cabinet;—for it can be proven upon oath, that Ligon and Pickens have been often together closeted at night in the house of Porcupine.

It is important to know upon an authority to deeply conversant in federal secrets and the friend and able advocate of Mr. Adams, that Porcupine was a British hired spy, because we can, from that single circumstance, combined with his zeal, and the familiarity of

his animosities, ascertain the insults to the public men and measures of America, plainly lead to a conclusion upon those whom Porcupine left behind him; who were also when he was here, his constant associates, advisers, and confidants, among whom Porcupine Abercrombie is one—Wm. Moore Smith is another—and Blodget another.

These men pursue the same hostilities, and in the same way, but with more openness than while Porcupine was here to shield their fool assaults under his infectious cloak.

We shall subjoin the names and descriptions of these parties in a future paper—Those who wish to refer immediately for a general view of the parties, will find it in the Aurora of February 17, 1800. (Aurora)

Of the Commissioners.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Mercantile house in London, to their correspondents in N. York, received by the Two Friends, Captain Gardner.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

"Advice from Germany and France, indicate a renewal of the war on the Continent, and which is to be decided by the 15th inst. The Emperor's submission to the terms of France, can alone prevent it. We have also advice of the 25th ult. from Paris, that your Commission is renewed, and that the negotiation is again proceeding. We hope in consequence of fuller instructions from your Executive."

In the late action between the Seine British frigate and the Vengeance, the latter is said to have had one hundred and sixty-two men killed and wounded, her whole complement being 458. On board the Vengeance they had 2 officers and 20 men. The Seine's colours were cut down by a shot which gave rise to three cheers from the Frenchmen; but before the action was over, the Vengeance completed the third revolution through the air, when the UNION, that never failed guardian of victory, was hoisted again, & a broadside poured in.

The action commenced at midnight—After a severe engagement, however, the combatants separated for some time, which opportunity they took of putting their rigging, &c. in order. In the morning the action was renewed, and after a severe conflict of an hour and a half, the Vengeance struck.

Immediately after the action the foremast of the Vengeance went over the side, and her mainmast, on her passage to Jamaica—When she entered Port Royal she had ten feet water in her hold. (JAMAICA PAPER.)

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the cartel ship Benjamin Franklin, capt. S. Key, from Bordeaux, which left on the 2d of September.

This arrival furnishes us with nothing respecting our envoys, further than that the negotiation had been renewed, and would most probably terminate in the adoption of certain commercial arrangements.

Phil. Gaz.

RALEIGH, October 21.

A writer under the signature of "A Republican," in a Charleston paper, has affixed the following note to one of his communications respecting the Land Tax:

"It is confidently asserted, that in North Carolina, to reprobated is this unequal direct tax, that, merely to answer electioneering purposes, the collection of it is postponed till after the election is over, in order that at present it may be kept as much as possible out of the view and recollection of the people."

Whence he has acquired this information, we know not: Certain it is, however, that the Land Tax remains yet to be collected.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Tuesday, October 28, 1800.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued his Proclamation, convening the Legislature of that State on Wednesday the Fifth day of November next—in order that they may adopt some mode of securing to the State the just expression of its voice in the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States.

BETTER STILL!

Some days ago, we stated to the readers of the Argus that, if Mr. Jefferson got five votes in Maryland he would have a majority of NINE, although Pennsylvania should not vote at all, and although Jersey and Delaware should vote against him.

But lo! he is already certain of six in Maryland; & Rhode Island is going to give him her full! Some time ago, that State elected two Republicans to Congress; and upon the same principle, they will choose to prefer the Jefferson ticket. Mr. Fenner, the late governor of Rhode Island, is one of the candidates for the place of elector; and he has pledged himself that, if chosen, he will vote for the writer of the Notes on Virginia; of a work which every where breathes a pure spirit of morality; of a work which combines the sweetness of Xenophon with the force of Polybius, information without parade, and eloquence without effort. The sixth Maryland vote, which Mr. Jefferson is now certain of getting, (but, indeed, we count upon eight votes in Maryland) but this sixth vote, I say, when added to the Rhode Island four, makes a difference of ten votes, by taking five from the one side, and giving them to the other.

These ten votes, when superadded to the nine votes that were specified in last Tuesday's Argus, make a majority of nineteen votes in favor of Mr. Jefferson, although Pennsylvania should not give a vote, and although Jersey and Delaware should vote against him.

But, in all human probability, he will get the total suffrages of both of these States; and thus he will have a majority of FORTY ONE votes.

We mention these matters to remind the citizens of Virginia that the preceptor of Samuel Chase! has not the smallest probability of succeeding. He will even be turned out of the vice presidency. Hence, it would be very silly for any man in this State to give him a suffrage. You cannot stop the Ocean with a bulrush!

Richmond Jail, Oct. 27, 1800

From the Providence (R. Island) Gazette of October 11

Important Mercantile information.

Mr. Joseph Whelan.

The Intendant Gen. of this city some days ago issued an order, by which he demands a certificate of the Spanish Consul from all American vessels of that port which they may have cleared out from, and in order to get admitted. The sloop Ranger, which arrived at this port the 10th of August, not having a certificate, I was under the necessity of entering bonds, for as to have her released. You will be good as to send me a certificate or her; in the mean time, I am &c

PEDE RO DE LARAURO.

Havannah, Sept. 4, 1800

P. S. The captain's name of the sloop Ranger above mentioned is Joseph Smith, and his owner Bernard Smith, of Bristol. On the 27th of August came in the sloop Somerset capt. Lewis Thomas, & not having a certificate, I have to request you to send me one.

To the Spanish Vice Consul for Rhode Island, &c

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A certain party seem to have found out their mistake. They say, "we love the man, but we love the measures better,"—& thus acknowledge they would rather have Adams out of office altogether, than Jefferson in on any terms.

About the close of Queen Anne's reign, Archbishop Sharpe and the Marquis of Wharton met in the Court of Requests, when the Archbishop took the Marquis aside, and requested to speak with him.

"With me," said the Marquis (for they were of contrary parties, and then as now that was sufficient to create enmity) "what is your Grace's pleasure?"

"My Lord," answered the Archbishop, "I do not approve the present measures. Ministry seem to be going to unwarrantable lengths. I am no Pretender's man, no Jacobite, and will strenuously oppose that interest. To be plain I have some notion they intend to bring in the Pretender. Now I have some interest in the house, and if your Lordship will join me, we shall be strong enough to break all their measures."

"Are you in earnest," (says the Marquis) "do you believe there is such a design?"

"I do upon my honour," replied the Archbishop.

"Let me beg then to tell you a story," said the Marquis, with great solemnity. "Your Grace perhaps may not know, that I am a very keen sportsman; not only very fond of my dogs, but very careful of their breed. I had a present made me of one, who soon after had a litter of puppies. I was much pleased, went to see them frequently, pleasing myself with the fancy that they would prove excellent of their kind."

The ninth day comes, when puppies generally see, when to my great surprise, they all remained blind. Not knowing what to make of it, I tried the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth days; when they still continued blind. Not knowing what to make of it, I ordered my groom to throw them into the horse pond. Would your Grace believe it? turning suddenly to the Archbishop.

"Believe what?" said his Grace.

"Just as they were sinking, they opened their eyes!"

He left the Archbishop to make the application.

OBSERVATOR.

—D I E D—

In this city, on Thursday last, Mr JOHN JOY, Merchant.

THE subscribers and members to the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire in Buildings of the State of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their Annual General Meeting, to be held on the first Monday in January next, being the 5th day of the said month. Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, the member of the State legislature for the county of Albemarle, wherein such subscriber resides will be called on to represent him or them in the aforesaid meeting agreeable to law. It is to be observed that the day of the general meeting was at the last meeting altered from December to the aforesaid day in January.

W. F. AST,

Principal Agent M. A. S.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800.

Form of the Credentials to be produced by the person acting at the annual meeting by proxy, to wit:

Subscriber of member of the mutual assurance society, do hereby constitute and appoint to attend the general annual meeting of the said society, to be held at Richmond on the first Monday in January next, as proxy to vote and act on behalf, on any business which may come before the said meeting as fully as if personally present. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set hand and seal the day of 1800.

Explanation.

THE principles of the Mutual Insurance are: That the Insured as friends, unite with an engagement to succor each of them as might lose their houses accidentally by fire. A loss may ruin one or a few individuals, but where it is divided amongst many, the contribution of each becomes light. The insured, at their general annual meeting, regulate their own affairs, elect their officers and fix their salaries.

A person standing his own insurer, may lose his buildings in a few hours. By insuring in the mutual insurance, this precarious property is rendered real; only subject to an eventual contribution, which can never be very considerable, as the insured houses are scattered in different parts over the State, and few of them contiguous to each other. All the houses in the State, at least all those insured, must burn at once before a person would lose as much as if not insured, and meets with a loss by fire.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary great losses, which were more considerable than there have been known perhaps for thirty years back, and the insurance not being so general as was contemplated, yet one premium has been enough to pay the losses and expenses for five years, (the quotas now paid from a new fund for future insurance) which is on a brick house standing by itself and worth 1,000 dollars, at 1 per cent, fifteen dollars—Then if a man can secure 1,000 dollars in so precarious a property, for three dollars per annum, I think he would be wrong not to do it; and particularly so, when by this small donation he can say, that he has succeeded upwards of four hundred people. If such house had been insured abroad it would have cost the owner fifty dollars.

It is with great satisfaction I inform the good citizens of Virginia that the society has, during the 18 months past, had to pay only 22 dollars and 34 cents by fire; and that the insurance increases continually now, so that it is hoped we shall soon come to the desirable end of a General Insurance, when the contribution will be a mere bagatelle; at any rate we get every day nearer to it. Notwithstanding the great cry which was held out last year, only ONE from Alexandria, one from Petersburg, one from Dumfries, and some of our countrymen, at Winchester, have signified to withdraw. I am confident that on riper reflection and serious consideration, they will find that they cannot do better any where else, and I am persuaded that their own interest and safety will guide them to be charitable towards themselves and others. However, should they persist, which I doubt the matter is amended; we get now fifty to join in, for one WITHDRAWER.—Good things will always prosper.—AMEN.

The article of the constitution provides that the society be not liable to pay for any losses occasioned by civil commotions, insurrections, or invasion by foreign enemies, which is considered to be made good by the State or the United States.

W. F. AST.

PRIVATE Board & Entertainment

IN the house lately occupied by Mr. CARTER, on the fourth side of the main street, three doors above the bridge—Where gentlemen can be furnished with

Oyster & Beefsteak SUPPERS, &c. &c. at the shortest notice.

John S. Pleasants.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800.

On Friday the 7th day of next month, (November)

WILL BE SOLD,

On the Beaverdam plantation, late the property of William Ronald, deceased,

20 or 30 head of valuable

Cows and Steers,

About three hundred gallons of excellent PEACH BRANDY, and two large London made STILLIES, holding 120 and 140 gallons. The Brandy will be sold in lots of 20 gallons. A credit of one hundred and twenty days may be had on all sums above 50 dollars, giving bond with security for the payment.

(3d) October 21, 1800.

Notice.

WHEREAS THOMAS E. PLEASANTS, late Merchant of Louisa county, but now residing in Goochland, hath by deed of trust, recorded in Goochland court, conveyed to us for the benefit of his creditors in general, all his property both real and personal, including his out standing debts—We have therefore to request all those indebted to him to come forward and make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given; and to caution them against making payment to any except the subscribers or their order. Those having claims against the said Thomas E. Pleasants, are desired to make them known on or before the 25th December next, or they will be excluded the benefit of an equal dividend.

Robert Watkins.

William Gray.

Richmond, 25th Oct. 1800. (4)

Form of the Republican Ticket. The following persons are selected by the Voter, whose name is written on the back of this Ticket for Electors of President and Vice President.

George Wythe, of the City of Richmond. William Newsum, of Prince's Anne. Edmund Pendleton, sen. of Caroline. William H. Cabell, of Amherst. James Madison, jun. of Orange. John Page, of Gloucester. Tho's Newton, jun. of Norfolk Borough.

Carter B. Harrison, of Prince George. Genl Joseph Jones, of Dinwiddie. William B. Giles, of Amelia. Greed Taylor, of Cumberland. Thomas Head, sen. of Charlotte. George Penn, of Northumberland. Walter Jones, of Northumberland. Richard Brent, of Prince William. William Elzey, of Loudoun. Andrew Moore, of Rockbridge. Gen. John Brown, of Hardy. Gen. John Preston, of Montgomery. Hugh Holmes, of Frederick. Archibald Stuart, of Augusta.

James P. Hopkins, TAYLOR,

DEGS leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has removed to the yellow house opposite Mr. Crouch's Tavern, where he still continues to carry on his business in all its branches. While he contemplates the uncommonly liberal encouragement he has received since his residence in this city, he hopes to merit a continuance of favor by his experience and attention.

(over) October 23d, 1800.

N. B. Wanted two or three APPRENTICES, who can read well recommended, in the above business.

By virtue of a deed of trust, made to me by John Ansell, to secure the payment of a debt due to Edmund Toney, by the said Ansell, and agreeable to a decree of the court of Powhatan county,

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 19th of November next, at Powhatan courthouse,

One LOT,

In the town of Scottville, on which is a dwelling house with three rooms below & two above stairs, and several small houses. Likewise, 5 and one tenth acres of LAND, adjoining the said town and lot.

Frederick Woodson, Trustee.

Powhatan county, Oct. 25, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

At Powhatan Courthouse, on the third Wednesday in November next, being Powhatan court day,

3 Negro Slaves,

One Mare, and sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, belonging to the estate of John Ansell, dec.—Three months credit will be allowed to purchasers on all sums above twenty shillings, on their giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. All persons having claims against the estate are desired to bring them forward properly authenticated; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

Samuel Marshall,

Adm'r with the Will annexed.

Powhatan, Oct. 24, 1800. 3d

John & Harry Tompkins

HAVING connected themselves in trade, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the house on the main street, lately occupied by Lipcombe & Dabney, opposite Mr. W. Galt's store, where they intend to keep all kinds of

Groceries,

Which they will sell on moderate terms for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also do business on COMMISSION, to which the utmost attention shall be applied.

Richmond, 24th Oct. 1800. 2d

Asher Marx,

Has just come to hand, an assortment of

INDIA GOODS,

Consisting Of

Bordin, Alhabad, Baftas, Sannas, Tandahs, Abbad, Mamoodys, Coffas, &c. &c.

Also,

Bed Tickings, Dowlas, Violins, Checks & stripes, Playing Cards,

And a general assortment of EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA GOODS,

Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual Credit for approved paper.

Manchester, Oct. 20, 1800. [r]

WILLIAM PRINCE,

Taylor,

HAS commenced business opposite the Tavern of Mr. Richard Bowler, and begs leave to assure the public, that he intends to pursue his trade with unremitting industry and punctuality. He takes this opportunity to return thanks to those who have favored him with their custom, and hopes, that as he has hitherto given satisfaction, he shall receive their farther patronage. Richmond, October 13, 1800

A Caution!

WHEREAS we whose names are underwritten, inhabitants of the counties of Chesterfield and Powhatan, gave our several notes to a certain JAMES PEPPER, of Montgomery county, payable the first day of December next, in consideration of sundry Cattle by us respectively purchased of the said Pepper, on the 30th day of September last, which the said Pepper warranted to be found healthy cattle—and whereas it appears that the said cattle are diseased, more than half of them being already dead, although only thirteen days have elapsed since the purchases aforesaid. This is to caution all persons against taking assignment of the said notes, as we are determined not to pay them.

William B. Elam.
James Robertson.
Jacob Flournoy, Jr.
William Cheatham.
Erasmus Reams.

315

Notice.

THE WINTER SESSION at HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE, will commence on the 1st Monday in November. It is earnestly recommended that those who design to attend, should come early in the session.

The prices of boarding and tuition amount to about twenty-six pounds per annum.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his SEAT in Chesterfield county, near Goode's Bridge, containing fifteen acres—there is on it a convenient Dwelling-House, Store House, Dairy and Kitchen; about three hundred Peach and one hundred Apple Trees, with many other kinds of young fruit trees; the peach trees began to bear last spring, and the situation is so high that there is but little doubt, but what they will bear every year. It is a good stand for a merchant or grocer, and an excellent one for a publican, there being no public house for many miles above, nor on the road to Manchester below—it would also be a beautiful and healthy retreat for any person who wished to leave town during the sickly season. Provided payments are made to suit, I will take a very reduced price for it, and give possession of the store-house immediately, and of the dwelling-house in from forty-five to sixty days after it is sold.

Jared M'Connico, Jr.
G. Groves, Chesterfield county,
October 5th, 1800.

COPPER & TIN WARE

Manufactory.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friends & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORKS.

He has a number of STILLS of all sizes finished and ready for delivery, made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as usual.

The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away about the 20th of May last, from the estate of Francis Pierce, dec. of Henrico county, a likely Negro Man, about five feet ten inches high, not so black as some negroes, he has been branded on his cheek, which may be seen as a scar; he is a cunning artful fellow, and will deceive any person almost, but when closely examined has a very bad look. I have been informed that the said negro went from Richmond with some captain of a vessel for Norfolk, and passed by the name of Christopher Sheppard. Any person who will deliver the said negro to me in the city of Richmond, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall have the above reward. I have no doubt but he is lurking about Norfolk at this time. All matters of vessels are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the state, or employing him at their peril.

George Williamson,
Acting executor of F. Pierce, dec.
July 10th, 1800. (w t)

Strachan & Maury,

Of Spotsylvania county, near Fredericksburg.

Have a Large Number of very Thriving

Grafted Apple Trees,

For sale at Nine-pence each, composed of the following kinds:

NEWTOWN Pipe	Nonpareil
Spitzenburg	Whitlock's Cheefe
Reck's Jennett	Apple
Lambertwigs	Lewis's do. do.
Prior's Reds	Houfe do.
Gloacetter White Apple	Bell do.
Robinson do.	Green do.
Myram's Fairmain	Herdon do.
Greenings	Beck's Russian
Hugh's Crabs	Medl r do.
Lewis's ditto	Longstem
Waucho's ditto	May apple
Hersford Redbreaks	June do.
Ladies Fair	Jack do.
	Queen do.
	Spice do.

The most attention will be paid to orders for Trees, and great care used in preparing them for removal. Letters by post or otherwise, to send Strachan, addressed to the care of Mr. Fontaine Maury Fredericksburg, or Mr. J. B. Barret of Richmond, will be properly attended to.

Said Strachan and Maury will deliver their Trees on the following terms:—Within 50 miles of the nursery they will deliver them on a cart, at a given time and place at their ordinary price; and at any distance between 50 and 100 miles, not less than 200 on the same terms.

Just received, and for sale by the Printer hereof,

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Hor. Prefixed Family Bible (elegant)
Large folio ditto do.
Burkin's Exposition of the New Testament
Hopkins on the Millennium
Fox's Martyrs
Winchester and Newton on the Prophecies
Cruden's, Butterworth's, and Fisher's Concordance
Davis's, Blair's, White's, Walker's, Letchworth's, Whitefield's, and Russell's Sermons
Adgate's Philadelphia Harmony; a collection of psalm tunes, hymns and anthems, with the rudiments of music, on a new and improved plan
Hume's & Smollett's History of England
Gordon's, Winterbotham's, and Robertson's History of America
Millo's General History
Radcliffe's Holland
Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind
Marin's and Vattel's Law of Nations
Delolme on the British Constitution
Sir William Jones on Bailments
Kyd on Bills of Exchange
Laws of the United States, 4 vols.
American Clerk's Magazine
Rouffau on Political Economy, and the Social Compact
The Federalist
Correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and M. Genet and Hammond
Jefferson's Treaty, with a copious appendix
Jefferson's Notes on Virginia
Liancourt's Travels in America
Travels in the Interior of Africa, by Munro Park
Stanton's Embassy to China
Volney's Travels in Egypt and Syria
Ruins of Ancient Empires—a new and much improved edition
Paine's Works, complete in 2 vols.
Rambler; Guardian; Looker-On; Citizen of the World; Philanthropist.
D'Anville's Ancient Geography.
Guthrie's Geography Improved, 2 vols. with considerable additions to the Atlas
Guthrie's Grammar; latest London edition
Morris's and Scott's Geographers
Morris's and Smith's Geography
Boswell's Life of Samuel Johnson
Flavius Josephus, 6 vols.
Ruth's Essays
Spirit of Despotism
Farmer's Dictionary (esteemed the best practical system extant)
Farmer's Guide
Varior's Husbandry
Bell's Surgery
Coxe's Examination of Sheffield's Observations on American Commerce
Varieties of Literature, 2 vols.
Philadelphia Weekly Magazine, for 1798 and 1799, 3 vols.
American Museum, in 12 vols. beginning Jan. 1787, & ending Dec. 1792
New Museum, or Annual Register of Fugitive Pieces, ancient & modern
Perry's and Bailey's Dictionary
System of Short Hand
Hunter and Bell on the Venereal
Accomplished Gentleman, or Principles of Politeness
Ahiman Rezon
Aikin's Letters from a father to his son, on various topics relative to literature and the conduct of life
American Senator, or debates in Congress during the session beginning Dec. 1796, and ending March 1797, 3 vols.
Gibborne's Inquiry into the Duties of the female sex
Immortal Mentor, or man's unerring guide to a healthy, wealthy and happy life
Junius's Letters
Kaine's Elements of Criticism
Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy, embellished with elegant engravings
Locke On, an elegant and modern collection of periodical essays, 2 vols.
New & complete universal Letter Writer
Prompter, or a commentary on common sayings and subjects
Seneca's Morals
Steeben's Regulations
Gen. Washington's Official Letters to Congress
Burk's History of the late War in Ireland
NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

Antoinette
Alexis
Abbey of Clugny
Abelard and Eloisa's Letters
Algerine Captive
Adventures of Gilblas de Santillane
Roderick Random
B. Marquis, by Marmontel
Cavern of Death
Oakendale Abbey
Cilla, by Miss Burney
Children of the Abbey
Charlotte Temple, a tale of truth
Camilla, or a Picture of Youth
Count Roderick's Castle
Contrast
Caroline of Litchfield
Nelly of Raby
Emilia de Varnmont
Edward, by Dr. Moore
Evelina, or a young lady's entrance into the world, by Miss Burney
Foresters, an American tale, being a sequel of the history of John Bull, the Clothier
Fate of Sedley
Gallathea

Georgina
House of Tynian
Haunted Priory
Cavern
Henry Villars
History of Peggy Black and Wilmet Bond
Inquisitor, or invisible rambler
Julia de Rubigne
Italian Nun
Life and adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 3 vols. with cuts
Nature and Art
Two Cousins
Ormond, or the Secret Witness
Prince of Brittany
Plain Sense, or the history of Henry Villars and Ellen Mordaunt
Wieland, or the transformation

ENGLISH SCHOOL BOOKS.
A large supply of the Columbian Spelling Book.—Also, Webster's, Dilworth's and Fenning's Spelling Books.

Lady's Mirror
Polite Lady
Lady's Library
Lady's Miscellany
Friend of Youth
Looking-Glass
American Preceptor
Children's Miscellany
Café of Truth
Children's Friend
Webster's Selection
Amusement Hall
Youth's Friendly Monitor
Columbian Orator
Historical Preceptor
Novels for Youth
Harrison's, Bushman's and Alth's Grammar
Bingham's Young Lady's Acc'dence
Pleasant Instructor
Economy of Human Life
Child's guide to Spelling and Reading
The American Primer, on a new Plan
Copper Plates for Writing &c. &c.

PRINTS

Of Washington, } Framed.
Jefferson, }
Samuel Adams, }
Doctor Franklin, }
Gen. Gates, }
La Fayette, &c. &c.
September 10.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living about four miles from Manchester, three stray Hags, two sows and a Barrow—the sows are red spotted with black, and the barrow white, supposed to be eighteen months old, marked with a half crop in the right ear, and a hole in the left—appraised to four pounds five shillings.

Robert M'Syre.

Monday, August 12, Amelia county.
The SEMINARY of LEARNING,
Announced in this paper to have been established in Amelia, is now in activity and ready to receive Students. For particulars apply to Meriwether Jones, editor of the Richmond Examiner.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust, (on the premises) to me executed, by Lewis De Gorgue and Maria his wife, to secure a debt, due by said L. De Gorgue to Joseph Gallego, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern, on the first day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The House, Out Houses, and half-acre Lot of Ground,

now occupied by Mr. John Piemont, situate on the east side of Shockoe creek, near the Free Market Hall.

M. B. Poitiaux.
Richmond, October 7, 1800. (idf)

Notice.

QBSERVING in Mr Pleasant's paper of the 7th inst. an advertisement of M. B. Poitiaux, of offering for sale under a deed of trust, the house and lot, whereon I now reside, I therefore think it necessary to inform all persons inclined to purchase, that a good title cannot be made to the property under the said trust, as there is not only a prior claim by mortgage upon it, granted Mr. Benjamin Day of Fredericksburg, to secure the payment of certain bonds of Mr. L. De Gorgue, but there is a suit instituted against me in the district court by a Mr. Stegar, for the same; and as I have obtained legal possession of the said property, by a deed in fee, am determined to hold it until the title shall be legally investigated and established, or the payment I have made in part of the purchase refunded.

John Piemont.
October 13, 1800. 411

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY PROPERTY

In this city, (as desirable as any therein) situated on the brow of the Hill, between the Governor's and Col. Mayo's.
James Strange.
Richmond, October 6, 1800.

CASH GIVEN FOR
Wheat & Tobacco,
BY BARTLETT STILL.

FOR SALE,
At Samuel Pleasant's Printing-Office,

[By the Dozen or Single Copies]
THE COLUMBIAN
Spelling & Reading
BOOK:
OR
AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING.

JUST RECEIVED,
From Doct. CHURCH'S Dispensary
New-York, and for sale at this
Printing-Office, a fresh supply of
the following

Patent Medicines:

Church's Cough Drops,
A medicine unequalled by any in the world,
for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma
and Consumptions.

Chemical Essence and Extract of
Mustard,

For the cure of the Rheumatism, Gout,
Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, White Swellings
Chilblains, &c. &c.

Anodyne Essence,
For the Head Ache.

Volatile Tincture,
For the Tooth Ache.

The Botanical Tea.

Infallible German Corn Plaster,
For the Cure of Corns.

Scotch Ointment
Cures the most inveterate Itch in four hours
without Mercury.

Dr. Church's Antibilious Pills,
For the Cure of Malignant and Bilious Fevers,
Dyspepsy, Jaundice, Colic, Cholera,
Acidty, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Indigestion,
Loss of Appetite, and all disorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels.

Eye Salve,
For all disorders of the Eyes.

Antiscorbutic Tincture,
For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gums.

Essence of Scurvy-Grass,
For preventing and curing the Sea and Land Scurvy.

Vermifuge Lozenges,
For destroying Worms in children and grown persons.

Antispasmodic Elixir,
For the cure of all kinds of Fits.

Cordial Restorative Balsam,
For Nervous Disorders, Debility, Inward Weakness, &c.

Vegetable Lotion,
For the face and skin, freckles, sun-burn, prickly heat, Ring Worms, Tetter, &c. &c.
July 10, 1800.

THE NEW-KENT Jockey Club Races

WILL commence Thursday the 30th of this month, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weights agreeable to the rules of the late Bowling-Green Jockey Club; first day four mile heats. By order of the club.

Thos. Wilkinfon, Sec'y.
Newkent Courthouse,
Oct. 10, 1800.

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR
Fall Assortment,
Which they will dispose of on their usual terms.

(6w) October 4th, 1800.

Notice.

In consequence of the death of AMBROSE HERRON, the Copartnerhip of
CUNNINGHAMS & HERRON
IS DISSOLVED.

All persons indebted to said firm are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their accounts; and those having claims against it will please exhibit them to the subscribers for settlement.

John Cunningham.
Ed: Cunningham.
Carterville, August 15, 1800. (f)

Indian Meal, Ho-many & Bran,

Are kept for Sale at the Lumber-house formerly owned by Thomas an Ebenezer Maule, near the canal bridge leading to the Hay-Market, where Corn will be received in exchange for Meal or Ho-many at the usual toll of grinding
Richmond, October 7, 1800. (f)

For Sale at this Printing Office,
A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED
(AMERICAN) EDITION OF
FENNING'S
Universal Shelling Book

The subscriber wishes to sell his HOUSE & LOTS,

IN THIS CITY.

—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within seven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Welham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 500 acres of the tract is wood land.—Possession of both places may be had immediately, relieving the privilege of securing and removing the crops at present on the plantation.—For terms apply to

John Pendleton.
Richmond, July 21, 1800.

If any one is ill and knows not his disorder, let him consult the Surgeon. MATRIOLUS

For Preventing and Curing the SEA AND LAND SCURVY, Leprosy, Ulcers and old sores, Impurities of the blood, Schrophulous complaints, Cancers, Kings Evil, Cutaneous Eruptions, Pains in the head arising from nervous or Rheumatic Complaints—Is recommended THE PATENT CONCENTRATED Essence of Scurvy-Grass, Invented and prepared only by Dr. James Church, No 137, Front Street, New York, and sold by his appointment at one dollar per bottle, by Samuel Pleasants, junr. Printer, Richmond.

TO THE PUBLIC.
I feel peculiar satisfaction in recommending this preparation of Scurvy-Grass to public notice, from a conviction of its intrinsic value and superior virtues; having uniformly adopted its use in my own practice, for upwards of eight years, with the greatest success, far beyond my most sanguine expectations: these motives alone have induced me to introduce it in this manner, as a public medicine, not doubting, from the immense number of cures it has already performed, but it will receive every patronage from those who are made acquainted with its efficacy; and that it will eventually become one of the most popular medicines ever known.
JAMES CHURCH.
New York, May 2, 1800

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Junr.
And to be had, wholesale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;
THE VIRGINIA ALMANACK,
For the Year 1801.

The Astronomical part by ISAAC BRIGGS.
Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia, September 18, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER, ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling Esq. of Buckingham county, deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of best James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt with the adjoining High Lands, and a most valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Also, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 320, and the other of 230 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of William's river.—The Amherst land will be shown by my overseer on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber, for which one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.
P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, }
10th July, 1800. } (t. f.)

TO MILLERS.

An Excellent Assortment of DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS, ARE JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber, Joseph Darmidatt.
January 1, 1800. (f)

To be sold, A well Finished Three Story HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.
Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill,
Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. (f)

JUST RECEIVED, And for Sale at this Printing-Office, AN ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES: WITH AN EPITOME AND VINDICATION OF THE PUBLIC LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.
Sept. 4.